

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the


Medical Officer of Health,

for the

*Year ended December 31st,
1913.*

HARVEY AND SONS,
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Newton-le-Willows,

22nd March, 1914.

The Chairman,

The Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1913.

The population estimated to the middle of the year (1913) was 18,893. The population has been estimated as for many years, viz.:—by the method of the Registrar-General; on the assumption that the rate of increase will be uniform with the rate of increase which occurred between the census periods of 1901 and 1911.

As stated in my last report, the population is probably under estimated, as owing to the number of workers and their families which came into the district on the opening of the bleach works, which were opened after the recent census, the population was probably raised by about 300 persons.

The total births registered during the year was 511, including 4 transferred to the district from outside by the Registrar-General; and the total number of deaths belonging to the district, which occurred both in and outside the district, of persons having a fixed or usual residence in the district, was 284. The natural increase for the year was therefore 227.

Deaths from Tubercular or other infectious diseases which occurred outside will be noted later under the infectious diseases.

The death-rates will be found in the comparative table below, and in the tables appended to the report.

The deaths belonging to the district are classified in the following groups of ages:—

Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
54	24	18	12	15	42	58	61
Total 284.							

They were distributed in the wards as follows:—

Wards.	Nos.
Town Hall	82
Viaduct	84
Crow Lane	51
Newton	43
Wargrave	24
Total	284

Further details will be found in Tables III. and IV.

Infant Mortality.—54 deaths occurred. The rate will be found below. It must be noted that the infantile death-rate is obtained by calculating the proportion of deaths under one year of age to 1000 registered births, and not to the estimated population.

Further particulars will be found in Tables I., III., and IV.

Mortality of Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 48, and they were as follows:—

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (non-resident)
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
								—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
								—

Vide Table III. and the rates below.

Mortality from Pulmonary Phthisis and Other Tubercular Diseases.—21 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Phthisis, 1 from Tubercular Meningitis, and 4 from Other Tubercular Diseases, giving a total of 26 deaths from all Tubercular diseases.

The rates will be found below, and further details in Table III.

Mortality from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis).—45 deaths occurred, 15 from Bronchitis and 30 from Pneumonia (all forms). The rates will be found below, and further details in Table III.

Uncertified Deaths.—10 occurred (one of a non-resident) and were attributed to the following causes:—

Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (non-resident)
Suppressed Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy and Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Arterial and Heart Disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy (probably)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General Debility, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh, and Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Violent Deaths.—18 occurred, and at the usual Inquests following the subjoined verdicts were returned:—

Burns (clothes catching fire)	1
Septicaemia after injury to hand ...	1
Knocked down by train	1
Pneumonia after fracture of shoulder.	1
Fracture of thigh, Shock	1
Found Drowned (suicide)	2
Drowning (accident)	1
Found Drowned	2
Bullet wound in the chest	1
Heart Failure (after injury in fall from “Joy-Wheel”)	1
Septicaemia from abrasion of heel ...	1
Crushed between air-door and tubs in coal mine	1
Burns in a lime-pit	1
Fall of roof in a coal mine	1
Fall through window during sleep- walking	1
Fractured Skull (fall downstairs) ...	1
Total	18

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—During the year 176 cases were notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Up to the end of January, 1913, all cases of Pulmonary Phthisis were notifiable under regulations of the Local Government Board. On and from February 1st, 1913, all forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable under further regulations of the Local Government Board.

During the year 1913, 60 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs were notified. Under the Local Government Board regulations each case has to be re-notified on every change of residence, whether in or out of the district, and since the year was completed I have found that

seven of these cases had been notified in previous years, some of them five or six years ago, so that the actual number of NEW cases notified during the year was only 53. The cases however will appear in Table II. as 60, there being insufficient time available at the moment to correct Table II.

Owing to the necessity of re-notification, these 53 cases were notified altogether 85 times. Three cases were notified twice, 8 cases three times, and 2 cases four times.

Of Other Tubercular Diseases, 48 notifications were received, referring to 37 actual cases. Three of the cases were notified twice, 2 cases were notified three times, and one case five times.

The infectious sick-rate will be found below, and details of the ages of the cases, and of the wards in which they were first notified, will be found in Table II.

Below I give a further table, showing in greater detail the ages of the patients, and the sexes.

Eleven of the Tubercular cases notified were Poor-Law cases.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upw'ds
Male ...	1	1	2	8	9	10	3	4	2
Female.—		1	—	3	7	3	1	4	1

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Male ...—	1	5	6	2	2	1	—	—
Female. 1	4	4	8	1	—	1	1	—

The following table gives the movements of the tubercular cases during the year.

	Admitted.	Discharged or Died.
Sanatoria	11	9
Hospitals (In or Out Patients)...	11	5
Union Hospitals	9	5
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Totals	31	19
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One patient died in a Sanatorium, and three in Union Hospitals.

From March 26th, 1902, when Phthisis was made voluntarily notifiable in this district, to the end of 1913, 313 separate CASES have been notified altogether.

The following deaths took place of notifiable diseases:—

Enteric Fever.	1
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	2 (1 non-resident)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Other Tubercular Diseases...	4
Puerperal Fever	1
<hr/>	
Total	31
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One death from Diphtheria took place in the Newton Fever Hospital, and the patient was a visitor to the town.

The following deaths took place outside the district:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	5
---------------------------	---

Below are given the various rates in tabular form—rates per 1000:—

	Numbers.	1913.	1912.	Average 10 years 1903.12	Engl'd & W'ls for 1913.
Births (nett) ...	511	27.47	27.173	30.65	23.9
Deaths (in district) ...	250	13.23	10.912	12.92	—
Deaths (nett) ..	284	15.032	13.158	14.32	13.4 corrected
Infant Mortality ...	54	105.67	106.29	125.91	109
Zymotic Diseases (7 principal) ...	47	2.487	1.337	2.069	1.19
Phthisis (Pulmonary)...	21	1.111	1.44	.95	—
Other Tubercular Dis'es	5	.264	.427	.391	—
ALL do. do.	26	1.376	1.87	1.398	—
Respiratory Diseases ...	45	2.381	1.71	2.685	—
Infectious Dis'es(noti- fied under Act), Sick Rates ...	176	9.315	6.418	9.621	5.89
Phthisis (Pulmon'ry) new cases ...	53	2.805	1.92	—	—
Other Tubercular Dis'es New Cases...	37	2.17	—	—	—

Other Tubercular Diseases were only notifiable for eleven months, but the rate given above is based on the average for twelve months.

In the opening paragraphs of this report reference was made to a "factor" which had been supplied by the Registrar-General. This factor is 1.0580. The object is to make the death-rate comparable with the death-rate of England and Wales as a whole, or any other district, the death-rate of which has been similarly corrected by a factor suitable to the particular district. The necessity of such a factor is due to the fact that the sex and age distribution of different localities vary, and that the death-rate of the two sexes in themselves vary, and are again influenced by the age distribution of the sexes at different age periods in any particular locality. The result obtained gives a corrected death-rate which is also a standard death-rate, and

is comparable, without any further intricate calculations, with the death-rate of any other district or with the death-rate of England and Wales as a whole. In the case of this district the death-rate obtained in the ordinary manner must be multiplied by the factor, and gives a corrected or standard death-rate of 15.903 for 1913. For 1912 the death-rate 13.158 similarly treated gives a corrected or standard death-rate of 13.921.

—————:—————

The deaths of children under 5 years of age were 33.8 per cent. of the total deaths, for 1912 the percentage was 30.48, and the mean rate for the previous ten years was 41.406.

—————:—————

Below is shown an interesting table compiled from the statistics on the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the country during 1913, given in Dr. Newsholme's report to the Local Government Board.

It must be noted that the rates are made on the returns for 53 weeks ending January 3rd, 1914, and on the populations estimated to the middle of 1912, as the estimated populations for 1913 were not in Dr. Newsholme's possession when he made his report.

	Tuberculosis		Scarlet	Diph-	Enteric	Puerperal	Ery-
	Pulmonary.	Other.	Fever,	theria	Fever.	[Fever.	sipelas
England and Wales	2.64	1.14	3.57	1.39	.22	.05	.63
Administrative Co.							
of Lancaster.....	—	—	2.77	.87]	.50	.06	.57
Newton-in-							
Makerfield	2.805	2.17	5.25	2.03	.16	.27	1.55
Ashton-in-							
Makerfield	—	—	1.32	1.09	1.00	.14	.36
Golborne	—	—	.14	.43	1.73	.29	.72
Haydock	—	—	3.06	2.04	.61	.20	1.53
Leigh Rural	—	—	2.33	.68	.97	—	.49
Warrington Rural.	—	—	1.69	1.48	.07	.07	.78

The reason in giving the above districts is that they are the districts immediately contiguous to your district.

Note should be made of the fact that the rate for other Tubercular diseases is on the average notifications for 1913 (twelve months) as the disease has only been notifiable for eleven months.



Specific and detailed information is required by the Local Government Board under the following heads:—

A. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—*Physical features and general character of the district were* fully detailed in my report for 1908, and as no change has since taken place no further mention is now requisite.

2.—*Population*—The population at the census was 18,462, and the estimate for 1913 was 18,893, obtained as described in the opening paragraphs of this report. I believe this to be somewhat below the actual population, on account of the immigration due to the opening of the Bleach Works.

The chief part of the population is artisan, with a fair number of the agricultural class. The chief occupations of the residents are various forms of engineering, sugar-refining, bottle-making, bleaching, etc. A small portion of the residents live here only, and have their places of business in other towns or districts.

There does not appear to be any malign influence in the various occupations carried on, with the exception of the fact that I find young girls and women do not stand the heat of the rooms or shops in the calico-printing departments at the Bleach Works well.

The amount of Poor-Law relief during the year was as follows:—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Total							<hr/> 630 <hr/>

Medical Relief only:—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total							<hr/> 101 <hr/>

		£	s.	d.
Amount of relief in money	...	1132	12	6
Amount of relief in kind	...	173	3	0
Total		<hr/> £1305	15	6 <hr/>

This was a considerable drop in the numbers requiring relief from last year, but the total expenditure is very little less.

I have no doubt that the weekly sick-pay received under the National Insurance Act has had a marked effect in reducing the number of applications for parish relief. Formerly, in cases in which the lowest paid wage-earners were stricken down by illness, their income totally ceased, and there was no other course open but parish aid; now they have their pay under the Insurance Act, and have not the same need to apply to the parish.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of hospital and gratuitous medical relief obtained by the residents, but it must be considerable. Judging by the number of deaths in hospitals outside the district of its residents, and taking this number as a small proportion of those seeking such treatment, the total number who go to hospitals must be large. In addition to these facts the railway facilities with

the neighbouring towns are good, and a great number of recommends are in the possession of employers and others in the district, and free use is made of them.

B. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water supply.—This is good, and the supply is steady and regular to the whole district, with few exceptions every house is supplied by the Council. The supply of these few is drawn from wells in the vicinity of the houses, and tests applied some time ago showed the supply to be satisfactory in all cases.

The water supplied by the Council is pumped from a well with headings and from boreholes in the sandstone at their works in Southworth Road, and raised to a tower at the same spot, and fed by gravity to the whole township.

There is practically no fear of contamination of the supply, and the water is hard and has no plumbo-solvent action.

An analysis of the water was made by the Public Analyst, Mr. Collingwood Williams at the end of the year and the following is a copy of his report:—

The result below is expressed in parts per 100,000.

Total solid matter in solution...	26.0
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins.	.002
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 3 hours.	.004
Ammonia ...	.000
Albumoid Ammonia ...	.001
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	.24
Nitrogen as Nitrites ...	none
Combined Chlorine ...	2.65
Hardness:—Temporary ...	4.28
Permanent...	10.58
Action on lead...	nil.

Observations:—

The sample was clear, colourless, and odourless, and contained a minute trace of suspended matter consisting of a brown granular substance containing iron and a few fungoid filaments and linen fibres.

The sample is of a good quality for drinking and domestic use.

I may state that the above is a fairly average analysis, except as regards the hardness. I have analysed the water on many occasions and it has been examined by experts also on many occasions, and the degree of hardness found in the above specimen is much higher than has usually been found. The usual hardness has been about 2 degrees temporary and 5 degrees permanent hardness.

Rivers and Streams.—The two brooks in the district are the Sankey and the Millingford; they are both contaminated by sewage by St. Helens and Ashton-in-Makerfield respectively. Both these townships, I understand, are now making great efforts to discharge pure effluents. Up to the present, however, there is no visible change in the degree of pollution of the brooks.

Sewerage and Drainage.—There is no change to report in this department during 1913, as nothing further has been done in the year. Application was made to the Local Government Board during the year for a loan of £11,000 to place the sewage department in a satisfactory state. The inquiry was held subsequently, and the loan was not granted. The matter is still under consideration.

The whole district is drained by gravity through the sewers, which are of the earthenware socketted pipes.

Closet Accommodation.—The following is the character of the closet accommodation in the district:—

Privy Middens	409
Fresh Water Closets	557
Waste Water Closets	30
Pail Closets	2731
<hr/>	
Total	3727

During the year 41 Privy Middens were converted to W.C.'s, but none to Pails, and 13 Pail Closets were converted to W.C.'s.

Scavenging is carried out by the Sanitary Authority satisfactorily. The closets and ashbins are cleared out regularly. All wet matter is taken to a depot where it is sorted and mixed with ashes and sold to farmers very cheaply. The dry refuse is deposited at a tip, and covered with fresh soil. The present tip is practically full, but another has been secured, which will last for a considerable time.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.—Systematic inspections of the district have been carried out. The two brooks have had many inspections made, the cowsheds have had the usual two inspections each; and the Workshops, Common Lodging House, Slaughter Houses, Fried Fish Shops have been inspected regularly.

Premises, etc., controlled by Bye-Laws.—Bakehouses, Slaughter Houses, and the Common Lodging House are all under Bye-Laws, and have due attention. The Inspector endeavours to make his visits to the Slaughter houses at the time of killing, and in a great number of times manages to do this.

Further particulars of the inspections will be found in his report attached.

The Schools have required a good deal of attention during the year, chiefly on account of the infectious diseases existing in them at different times in the year. Two new schools have been completed during the year: one to replace the old Wesleyan School, and the other to relieve the Manor School of the Infants classes. The schools are all well supplied with water, and the closet accommodation is ample. In my numerous visits to the schools the windows were always found well opened and the ventilation was good. Infectious diseases in the schools will be referred to later,

FOOD:—

(a) *Milk supply*—A large quantity of the milk comes from local farmers, and a large quantity also from farmers in Cheshire. It is of good quality generally, and with one exception during the last two years has been found free from dangerous contamination. In this case liability to cause tuberculosis was found: further specimens were taken from the milk coming from the affected farm early in the year, and sent to a bacteriologist, who reported that they were free from any liability to cause tuberculosis.

(b) *Other Foods*.—The Sanitary Inspector refers fully to this subject in his report. All places where food is prepared, stored, etc. are regularly inspected, and are generally well kept.

The food exhibited for sale in the market is always inspected by your Inspector, who calls me in in case of necessity. As he holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate there is usually no need for this. As a matter of fact there has been no occasion for my attendance at any time during the year.

The following carcasses, or parts, were surrendered during the year:—

The whole carcase of one pig;
Portions of three others;
One whole beast.

The whole of this meat was on account of tuberculosis except the carcase of the beast.

The cow in question was reported to the County Council as being suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. It was inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon on behalf of the County Authorities, and its destruction ordered. A post mortem showed no signs of tuberculosis, but signs of some acute febrile disease, which rendered it unfit for food.

The whole of the meat referred to above was destroyed.

(c) *Sale of Food and Drugs Act*.—The County Council is the Local Authority under this Act and, I am given to understand, frequently take samples.

HOUSING:— At the middle of the year I am informed that there were 3,767 inhabited and 27 uninhabited houses in the township. In actual numbers there is a sufficiency, but when it is a fact that tenants of houses on which closing orders have been made have been unable to obtain houses elsewhere in the district, it is obvious that there is a shortage. It is also a fact that many of the workers at the works in the district live, in some instances, at considerable distances, and therefore is an indication that there is a deficiency.

The L. and N. W. Rly. Co. are at present erecting a large new shed at their Wagon Works. It is therefore fair to presume that they will engage many new hands, who will require housing.

The class of house which appears most urgently to be required are for the workers who earn the lowest wage.

New dwellinghouses certified fit for habitation during the year numbered 40.

Housing and Town Planning Act—Ten new houses are almost completed to replace 16 on which closing orders were made in 1912. Of the seven others on which closing orders were made, one is untenanted, another has been made habitable and will take the tenant from one of the others, and the remainder are still tenanted, as the tenants cannot find accommodation elsewhere.

32 other houses were specially inspected and a report made. On consideration by the Council closing orders were made on two of these houses.

Plans are in preparation by the Surveyor for 30 cottages near Water Street, to rehouse dispossessed tenants from houses closed, and the matter is under consideration by the Council,

TOWN PLANNING.—The enquiry under this portion of the Act was held in December, and permission has been granted to prepare a scheme.

The following improvements have been made in the course of the year:—

High Street completed by relaying with granite setts.

Earle Street entirely reconstructed and completed in tar macadam as far as Wellington Street.

A new Public Convenience has been erected near Gas Street, and the existing one on the Market Ground enlarged.

The following works are under consideration:—

Haydock Road.—A new main road connecting Earlestown and Haydock has been the subject of discussion between the Haydock and Newton District Councils.

Twenty-five Private Streets.—Plans completed, apportionments sent out. Various objections received from frontagers.

Upper Crown Street.—Land at corner of this street and Market Street to be purchased for rounding off the corner.

In addition to the above a new four-stall Stable has been built for the horses belonging to the Council.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—The factories are the same as last year. There are now 11 workplaces where mechanical power is used. The total number of workshops on the register is 96, detail of which will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

All the above have been inspected on various occasions during the year and found in a satisfactory state. There are still two underground bakehouses, which have been kept in good order throughout the year. In two other bakehouses notice for neglect in limewashing was served.

Fried Fish and Marine Store dealing are the only offensive trades carried on in the district. With one exception they have been carried on without offence. In this one case the method employed was causing a nuisance; the attention of the owner was drawn to the nuisance and he altered his methods, and the nuisance ceased.

No wet process is carried on in the district, except that necessary in the process of dyeing and bleaching.

There is very little homework undertaken in the district; what little there is, is done for employers in the district. No outworkers employed in the district live outside, and no outworkers live in the district who are employed outside.

The standard of the Secretary of State under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, has been adopted in the district.

C. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Sanitary Inspector, besides undertaking the usual duties of his post, also acts as Meat, Petroleum, and Housing Inspector. He has recently been requested to take observations on the emission of black smoke. He has an assistant to help him with the actual disinfection of all infected premises.

The Surveyor exercises control over the erection of all new buildings, and the highways, sewerage and drainage of the district.

The Water Engineer has now the control of both the Gas and Water undertakings.

2.—*Hospital Accommodation*.—Has been ample at your Isolation Hospital in Bradlegh Road. The following is a list of cases and removals to hospital:—

	Cases.		Removals.
Diphtheria	38	...	18
Scarlet Fever	97	...	67
Enteric Fever	3	...	2
	<hr/>		
Totals	138	...	87
	<hr/>		

Many more cases could have been admitted had occasion required.

The numbers of cases which have been admitted to Sanatoria, other Hospitals, or Union Infirmaries have already been stated above.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever occurred, with one death, but in no case was hospital treatment desired.

There is still insufficient accommodation for the Sanatorium treatment of cases of Phthisis, with the result that patients have a considerable time to wait after acceptance, before admission. There is no provision, except the Union Hospital, for cases of very advanced Phthisis: these cases requiring isolation most urgently, on account of their danger to others.

3. *Chemical and Bacteriological Work.*—The Council have made arrangements with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for the examination of specimens, and this agreement has been in force for many years. A good deal of bacteriological work has been done for the district, but not any chemical investigations. A list is given below of the nature of specimens sent and the results of the investigations:

	Positive.		Negative.		Total.
Diphtheria—Swabs	18	...	78	...	96
Typhoid—Blood	1	...	22	...	23
Tuberculosis (Human)—Sputum ...	20	...	35	...	55
Tuberculosis (Bovine)—Milk	—	...	1	...	1
Special culture of Swab from nose and throat for Diphtheria virulence...	1	...	0	...	1
	<hr/>				
Total	40	...	136	...	176

In addition to the above a great many bacteriological examinations have been made for me by Dr. Lawrance, but no record has been kept of the actual number.

I have also had a fair number of examinations made for me privately at the Public Health Laboratory, for patients who are in a position to pay for this work.

In the case of specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory, telegraphic information is sent to the Doctor who forwarded the specimen immediately the examination is completed. By the next post a fuller report is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. On this report full information is supplied, and although in the above list it may appear that many of the examinations were not required from the negative result obtained, it is not so in fact. The specimen having been sent to find if any particular germ is present, and that germ not being found, the result is stated as negative. In almost all cases other germs are found which account for the patient's condition. On receipt of the later report, I notify the Doctor in attendance on the case of the fuller information contained in it.

Prevalence of and control over Acute Infectious Diseases.—The year has been marked by a much greater prevalence of acute infectious diseases than has existed for some time. In the first quarter the most severe epidemic of Measles existed throughout the township. There was more Scarlet Fever than usual, especially in the second quarter, and affecting the Town Hall and Viaduct wards chiefly. In the third quarter there was a small localized epidemic of this disease in the Wargrave ward, but it was immediately arrested by prompt removal of all the cases to hospital.

Whooping Cough occurred in a localized epidemic form in the Vulcan part of the Wargrave ward in the third quarter, and did not extend to other parts of the district.

Chicken Pox occurred in the fourth quarter, also in localized epidemic form in the Newton ward, and did not extend to any appreciable extent to any other part of the district.

With the exception of the Chicken Pox there was very little infectious disease of any kind during the fourth quarter.

The epidemic of Measles started in the last quarter of 1912, and I believe was transmitted from St. Helens. The earliest cases were notified to me by the School Attendance Officers, and in spite of constant calls at the infected houses, and frequent calls at the public elementary schools and inspection of the scholars therein, the disease rapidly assumed widespread epidemic proportions, affecting the whole township.

It was the most severe type of Measles which has visited the district in my experience as a practitioner for over 23 years; the type itself was severe and very few cases got through the illness without some complication, usually severe Bronchitis, and frequently Pneumonia, and these complications were the commonly determining causes of recovery or death.

In the cases of Scarlet Fever, several of the patients were suffering from the disease on arrival in the town, and several others commenced immediately after arrival. In others the patient was found to be desquamating freely when first seen by a Doctor, and in many cases had already infected others. In many of the cases the source of infection could not be traced.

In no instance was any one of these epidemics traceable to either water, milk, or other forms of food.

I find in cases of the non-notifiable diseases the School Attendance Officers and the Teachers most valuable assistants, as the earliest information comes from them, and gives the opportunity of immediate investigation and directions to those affected, and further a prospect of being able to control any commencing epidemic.

Summer Diarrhœa occurred in rather extensive form in the third quarter, but was not of a severe type.

Puerperal Fever—Five cases occurred: the usual steps were taken, on investigation the midwife was stopped, and full information sent the same day to the Local Authority under the Midwives Act,

viz., the County Council. The Inspector of Midwives paid a visit the following day and reported to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In two of the cases I have no doubt that the midwife herself transmitted the infection; her conduct was not satisfactory throughout, and she was reported to the County Midwives Committee: she was found guilty of negligence, and was severely censured.

In all these cases the midwife's bag and clothing are thoroughly disinfected by your Sanitary Inspector, and after a period of quarantine she is given permission to resume her work by the County Medical Officer of Health.

On account of the epidemics referred to above, I deemed it necessary to advise you to close the following schools for the diseases stated, and for the periods given below:—

Manor Infants—Measles—24th January to 10th February.

Roman Catholic Infants—Measles—10th February to 24th February.

Vulcan Infants—Chicken Pox—10th February to 24th February

Earlestown District Infants—Measles—20th February to 10th March.

Earlestown District Mixed and Infants—Measles—10th March to Easter Vacation.

St. Peter's Mixed and Infants—Measles—12th March to Easter Vacation.

Manor Mixed and Infants—Measles—13th March to Easter Vacation.

Wesleyan Mixed and Infants—Measles—13th March to Easter Vacation.

St. Peter's Mixed and Infants—Measles—1st April to 21st April

Gas Street Infants—Measles—17th April to 5th May.

Vulcan Infants—Whooping Cough—30th August to 15th September.

Vulcan Infants—Whooping Cough—15th September to 29th September.

The whole of the schools were thoroughly disinfected immediately after closure.

E. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The amount of hospital accommodation for this disease has been referred to above. Although more notifications have been received, the disease is not more prevalent than usual. The fact that more notifications have been sent in is really due to the most recent regulations.

New regulations were issued in 1912 consolidating regulations already in existence, and extending the orders not only to all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (which had already existed during 1912) but also to all other forms of Tuberculosis. The latter form becoming notifiable from 1st February.

The numbers of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and of all other forms, classified into sex and age groups at the date of notification has already been given above. The new notifications have been made on Form A, no notification was received on Form B. at any time during the year. The numbers of re-notifications referred to above were made on forms C. and D.

From the 26th March, 1902, when Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made voluntarily notifiable in this district, 313 new cases have been notified, and there have been 213 deaths.

Of other forms of Tuberculosis from 1st February, 1913, to the end of the year, 37 new cases were notified, and during 1913 there were five deaths.

Early in the year leaflets giving advice, not only to those affected by this disease, but to all other persons living in the same house or coming in contact with those affected, were distributed to every householder in the district.

On receipt of a primary notification, a visit is paid to the patient, and full investigations made into the accommodation for the sufferer, the sanitary condition of the house and surroundings, and as

far as possible into the patient's circumstances, with a view to future requirements and action necessary. Further printed instructions are supplied, as also are sputum cups (if necessary) and disinfectants. We still find that in a fair number of cases the patient has had no intimation of the character of his ailment, which tends to increase the difficulties of investigation. In such cases, however, communications are made with the medical attendant, and future action determined by the information he is able to give.

Subsequent visits are paid as occasion requires, practically all cases receiving visits several times each year. Advice is given to have any others in contact examined by the medical attendant, especially if they are not in full health.

No arrangements have so far been made for utilizing the services of the tuberculosis officer for this purpose; so far no nurse has been appointed.

In all cases of death or removal the house is sprayed with strong solutions of formalldehyde, and afterwards fumigated, the bedding is sent to the Fever Hospital and passed through the steam disinfecter. If necessary the house is ordered to be cleaned through. The homes of these patients are also disinfected on their removal to Sanatoria or Hospital.

F. INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

With the exception of the outbreaks of infectious diseases noted above, there is nothing special calling for attention. There were no particular forms of illness which existed in any excess of what might be expected, except perhaps Pneumonia. This disease was very prevalent in the first quarter, chiefly as a complication of Measles, and as a result of the very inclement winter. The first quarter of the year was particularly unhealthy. The fact that there was a much larger number of fatal accidents does not indicate any specially unhealthy conditions existing in the district.

I have very little information concerning venereal diseases in the district. I am not aware that they are at all prevalent. Any difficulty of diagnosis is overcome by bacteriological examination, or assistance is sought at hospitals in the neighbouring towns.

G. MEANS OF PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

The means of saving life in childbirth depends on the medical men and midwives in the town. The latter are now almost all trained or have had a considerable experience: if they suspect anything abnormal they advise the mother to consult her doctor.

The County Council is the local authority under the Midwives Act, and reference has already been made to any action taken under this Act during the year.

At the time of registration of a birth a leaflet giving instructions on the feeding of infants, either naturally or by hand, is given to the mother by the Registrar. The leaflet was drawn up by the County Medical Officer of Health some years ago, and has been distributed in this district ever since.

Early in the year a leaflet was distributed to every householder in the district on the storing and preservation of milk.

The infantile deaths during the year do not call for any special comment.

The Notification of Births Act had not been adopted when the year closed, but the matter was under the consideration of your Council. At the time of writing, however, a meeting was about to be called for the purpose of adopting the Act.

Only two cases of Ophthalmia were notified during the year. My experience of the midwives is that they are careful to bathe the infants' eyes with an antiseptic immediately after birth.

On receipt of a notification of Ophthalmia, a visit is made and full information obtained, which is immediately sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. The Inspector calls the following day and makes further investigations, and makes her report to the Medical Officer of Health for the County.

H. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Reference has already been made to these above, and no further explanation is now requisite.

I now append the report of your Sanitary Inspector.

Town Hall, Earlestown,

31st March, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

NUISANCES.—The following is the list and classification of the nuisances dealt with:—

Defective sanitary pails	325
Defective and stopped drains	30
Defective privies and ashpits	24
Dirty houses and premises	8
Want of ashpit doors	97
Want of suitable ashbins	18
Want of urine guides	45
Defective roofs and rain water pipes.....	6
Defective yard paving	9
Accumulations of manure	4
Other nuisances	13
	<hr/>
Total	579
	<hr/>

Unabated at end of year, 19, relating to provision of ashbins.

Complaints 55.

Preliminary notices and letters re nuisances 312.

Legal notices served:—

Sec. 91, Public Health Act, 1875	22
Sec. 36, Public Health Act, 1875	18
Sec. 39: 4, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907...	9
Sec. 46, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907...	19
Cowshed Regulations	3
Sec. 25, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907...	1
Total	<hr/> 72 <hr/>

1320 visits of inspection and re-inspection to premises whereon defects were discovered have been made.

EMPTYING OF PAILS, PRIVIES, AND ASHBINS.—7468

loads of refuse have been dealt with, a decrease of 8 as compared with 1912. The emptying of pails and privies is done during the night, and refuse from bins is removed during the daytime in sheeted carts.

The contents of privies and pails are removed to a depot and, after mixing and sorting, are sold to farmers.

The ordinary house refuse is disposed of by tipping on low land and covering with a layer of soil. The present site is nearly at an end for this purpose, and another one has been secured, but is unfortunately at a considerable distance from the collecting area.

The whole of the work is undertaken by the Council's own men and horses.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—The number of private slaughterhouses in use in the district is three, one being used by two or more butchers. The buildings are old, but have been kept in clean condition throughout the year. In addition to the private premises there is the Public Slaughterhouse belonging to the Council, available for killing—over 500 pigs being slaughtered therein during the year. Owing to the private

premises being somewhat scattered, inspection of animals as slaughtered is rendered difficult. 208 visits were paid to these premises.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Inspections at the time of killing resulted in one whole pig and parts of three others being surrendered as unfit for food; one whole beast was also condemned. No exception has been taken to any kind of food exposed for sale on the Market, particular attention being given to meat and fish arriving for disposal here.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—272 cases were notified, including the notification, and in some cases re-notification of tuberculous cases. Of the 97 Scarlet Fever cases 68 were removed to hospital, equal to 70.10 per cent. Diphtheria, 38 cases, with 18 removals, equal to 47.37 per cent. Enteric Fever, 3 cases, 2 removed, equal to 66.66 per cent. 499 rooms were disinfected, either by sprayer or fumigation. Spraying is almost entirely resorted to after removal of tuberculous patients, and the bedding in addition is passed through the steam disinfecter. Thus much additional work, quite apart from visiting, has been necessitated by the notification of all forms of tuberculosis. Sputum cups and bottles are supplied to cases of Phthisis where necessary, and disinfectants freely given. Leaflets dealing with consumption were distributed throughout the district early in the year.

Books from Libraries when found in infected houses are taken possession of and submitted to the action of formalin vapour, before being again put into circulation, the Librarian having a return sent to him of houses wherein infectious disease has occurred, and also when the premises have been disinfected.

Schools to the number of 17 were sprayed after outbreaks of infectious sickness.

Bedding from 62 houses was dealt with at the Hospital disinfecter.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.—Regular visits have been paid to the one Registered House. Registration—now annual—was granted for another year. No case of overcrowding was found.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—There are registered 15 Cow-keepers and 15 Purveyors of Milk. Two applications were made—both as Milk Purveyors—during the year. The cowsheds are in fair condition. One new shed has been erected in lieu of old building condemned as unsuitable. Leaflets relating to Clean Milk were distributed to every house during the year.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.—32 houses were inspected, and a special report submitted on two, which was considered by the Committee with the result that in both cases closing orders were issued.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.—The number of workshops on the Register is 96, classified as follows:—

Bakehouses	16
Dressmakers, Milliners, and Tailors ...	35
Joiners and Woodworkers	4
Workplaces	5
Boot, Shoe, and Clog makers	15
Iron and Tin Smiths, Cycles	8
Printer	1
	<hr/>
Total	85
	<hr/>

Workplaces with mechanical power—11.

Two underground bakehouses are registered, and have been cleanly kept. Two other bakehouses received notices re neglect of limewashing. The other workshops were found satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY ASHCROFT.

SUMMARY.

The public health of the year was very far from good in the first quarter. Not only on account of the severe epidemic of Measles, but on account of general sickness of all kinds. In my 24 years' experience I never remember a time of such a severe amount of illness. The deaths during the first quarter were much fewer than I anticipated.

The health improved considerably in the second quarter, and in the third quarter the amount of sickness had been reduced to a minimum. The health in the fourth quarter was not so good as in the second and third quarters, but was good for the time of the year.

The Fever Hospital has, in my opinion, been a great success. From the date of the first admission, 23rd October, 1912, twelve cases had been admitted to the end of 1912. During 1913, 87 cases were admitted, so that by the end of 1913 99 cases in all had been under treatment. Two deaths only had occurred up to the end of 1913. Both were cases of Diphtheria—one was a very urgent case in an infant 11 months old, and the other was in a child of three who had been ill for four days before medical aid was sought.

The hospital was rather unfortunate in its early days, as on several occasions other infectious diseases broke out in patients admitted for Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

I believe I am correct in stating that the cost of maintenance has been considerably less than it would have been had the cases gone to Warrington, as formerly.

The parents of the children have found the hospital a great convenience to them, as they have not such long journeys to make to see their little ones. Not only have they appreciated the convenience, but they have expressed themselves by word and in writing on numerous occasions how much they have appreciated the attention and treatment which has been given to their relatives.

It has been my practice to give all cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria antiseptic lozenges to such throughout their residence in hospital, and it is a matter of satisfaction that there have been very few cases of nose or ear discharges, and the cases which have occurred have yielded readily to treatment as a rule. Very few cases of glandular swellings, which are common in Scarlet Fever have occurred, and in not a single instance have any of the cases terminated in suppuration.

The £1,000 loan you have acquired for the conversion of the remaining privy middens will facilitate the conversion of these objectionable features in the town, especially in the more thickly populated parts.

The systematic inspection of the district under the Housing, etc. Act has not been able to be carried out with as great a rapidity as is desirable, and has been delayed purely through stress of work in other directions. Arrangements have been made to carry through this work in the near future, especially at first in the most thickly populated part of the district, viz., the Viaduct Ward.

The two new Public Elementary Schools which have been erected and are now in use, should enhance the health of the children attending.

It is a matter for regret that the loan for the completion of the sewage scheme was not granted when the enquiry was held, as it is a matter of some urgency. It is to be hoped that the negotiations which you are holding with the Local Government Board will terminate at an early date in the grant being made.

The water and its supply have been quite satisfactory throughout the year.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS.

Matters still requiring attention are:—

- (1). Refuse Destructor (if suitable site for a Tip be unobtainable.
- (2). Completion of Sewage Scheme.
- (3). Periodic Disinfection of Schools.
- (4). Abolition of remaining Privy Middens.
- (5). Completion of all Back Streets.
- (6). Sanatorium for Isolation of advanced Tubercular Cases.

1. As I understand you have acquired a fresh tip the question of a destructor can be deferred.

2. This is urgent, but cannot be expedited under the present state of the case.

3. This to my mind is important, as I believe that much sickness amongst school children might be averted by the regular disinfection of the schools.

4. Now that you have the loan this matter will probably be shortly completed.

5. There are still some back streets require making, and any unnecessary delay should be avoided.

6. There are many difficulties in the way, but I believe greater facilities will be afforded ere long in so necessary a scheme.

I have pleasure in again recording the unfailing courtesy and assistance of your Officials.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD E. WATKINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

Newton-in-Makerfield Urban Sanitary District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected No.	Nett		No.	Rate	of residents in the District	Non-residents not registered in the District	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		At all ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	No.	Rate *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	17959	518	548	30.513	209	11.63	...	20	56	102.18	229	12.75
1909	18140	522	522	28.77	248	13.67	...	35	62	118.77	283	15.6
1910	18324	539	539	29.41	176	9.604	...	31	59	109.46	207	11.29
1911	18511	524	525	28.36	243	13.12	1	36	92	175.23	278	15.018
1912	18695	502	508	27.173	204	10.91	...	42	54	106.29	246	13.518
1913	18893	507	511	27.47	250	13.23	2	36	54	105.67	281	15.032

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 3103

Total population at all ages at Census of 1911 18462

Number of inhabited houses at Census of 1911 3674

Average number of persons per house at Census of 1911 5

TABLE II—*Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913.*
NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified										Total Cases notified in each locality					Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Age—Years.						Town Hall Ward	Via-duct Ward	Crow Lane Ward	New-ton Ward	War-grave Ward				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65						65 and up's			
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) }	38	2	7	14	9	6	—	—	14	9	2	10	3	18		
Erysipelas ...	29	—	2	1	3	13	8	2	12	6	3	1	7	—		
Scarlet Fever ...	97	—	26	64	5	2	—	—	22	41	17	2	15	67		
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2		
Puerperal Fever...	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—		
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	60	1	2	2	11	28	13	3	17	22	10	5	6	—		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	37	1	5	9	14	5	3	—	10	11	6	6	4	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		
Totals ...	273	6	43	92	43	60	24	5	78	92	42	25	36	87		

Isolation Hospital or } Newton-in-Makerfield Isolation Hospital, Bradlegh Rd.,
Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. } Newton-le-Willows.
} Liverpool Borough Sanatorium, Fazackerley (for Small Pox).

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether Residents or non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes { Certified ...	275	51	24	18	12	15	41	54	60	1
{ Uncertified	9	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...
Enteric Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	23	5	7	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza.....	5	...	1	..	...	...	1	2	1	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	...	1	1	...	5	7	5	2	...
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	5	1	...	...	2	1	1	..	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	27	...	...	...	...	1	7	9	10	...
Bronchitis	15	1	2	1	...	...	1	3	7	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	30	5	7	3	1	2	4	5	3	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's D'ase	13	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	3	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregn'cy & Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premat're birth	18	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, <small>excluding Suicides</small> ...	16	...	...	1	1	4	4	4	2	...
Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases..	59	5	2	...	1	2	5	17	27	...
Diseases ill-defi'd or unk'n	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	284	54	24	18	12	15	42	58	61	1
SUB-ENTRIES :										
(14a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.
 NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.
 Nett Deaths from stated Causes, under One Year of Age.

CAUSE of DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. & und'r 3 mths	3 mths. and und'r 6 mths.	6 mths. and und'r 9 mths.	9 mths. and und'r 12 mths	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL { Certified...	7	5	2	2	16	10	8	10	7	51
CAUSES { Uncertifi'd	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis not Tuberculous	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
Diarrhoea ...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	5	1	13
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S'ffocat'n, Ov'rly'g	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformations	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	3	2	...	1	6	4	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Other causes ...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	5
	8	5	2	2	17	10	9	10	8	54

Nett Births in the year: Legitimate, 495; Illegitimate, 16.

Nett Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 51; Illegitimate Infants, 3.
 1 death (7 months) outside the district.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework

1. Inspection

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	No. of Inspections (2)	No. of Written Notices. (3)	No. of Pros'utions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	59	Nil	Nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	255	2	Nil
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in part 3 of this Report).	12	Nil	Nil
Total	326	2	Nil

2 Defects found

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary accommo- dation { insufficient { unsuitable or defective { not separate for sexes. .	1 1	1 1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Act :</i>			Nil	Nil
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s 101)				
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report).	2	2		
Total	7	7	Nil	Nil

3 Homework

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107. Lists received from Employers.				No. of Insp't'ns. of Out- workers' premises
	Twice in the year		Addresses of Outworkers.		
	Lists	Out- workers	R'd from other Councils	F'rw'd'd to other Councils	
Wearing Apparel—					
(1) making, &c.	10	8	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing					
Household Linen					
Lace, lace curtains and nets					
Curtains and furniture hangings					
Furniture and upholstery					
Electro-plate					
File making					
Brass and brass articles					
Fur pulling... ..					
Cables and chains... ..					
Anchors and grapnels					
Cart gear					
Locks, latches and keys					
Umbrellas, &c.					
Artificial flowers					
Nets, other than wire nets					
Tents					
Sacks					
Racquet and tennis balls					
Paper bags and boxes					
Brush making					
Pea picking					
Feather sorting					
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.					
Stuffed toys					
Basket making					
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ..					
Total	10	8	—	—	—

4 Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	No.
Bakehouses	16
Dressmakers, Milliners and Tailors... ..	35
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	4
Workplaces	6
Boot, Shoe and Clog Makers	15
Iron & Tin Smiths & Cycle Works... ..	8
Printer	1
Total number of workshops on Register	85

5. Other Matters.

Class.	No.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	...
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Other { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :	...
Certificates granted during the year	2
In use at the end of the year	2

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1913

Urban District of Newton-in-Makerfield.		
Medical Officer of Health:—HAROLD E. WATKINS.		
Salary as Medical Officer of Health:—£100.		
Inspector of Nuisances:—HENRY ASHCROFT, Ass.R.S.I.		
Salary as Inspector:—£160.		
What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation?	For Small-pox -	Liverpool Borough Sanatorium, Fazakerley.
	For other infectious Diseases -	Newton-in-Makerfield Isolation Hospital
Is it Joint or otherwise?	- - -	Otherwise.
No. of Beds available for your District?		
For Small-pox	- - -	Not specified.
For other Infectious Diseases	- - -	26.
Number of cases removed to Hospital from your District?	Small Pox 0 Enteric 2 Diphtheria 18 Scarlet Fever 67	Total: 87
Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District	From what causes?	None
How is Disinfection carried out?	Houses - - - -	Spray and Fumigation.
	No. of Houses disinfected -	499 rooms, 17 schools
	Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c. (Steam or otherwise?) -	Steam.
	Where is Apparatus situated	Isolation Hospital.
If Apparatus at a Hospital is available is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed to the Hospital? - - - Yes.		
Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Infectious Diseases Notification Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken Pox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum)? If so, what are they?	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
Diseases specially prevalent & Period?	Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhoea, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox. Measles 1st Quarter, Scarlet Fever 2nd Quarter, Diarrhoea and Whooping Cough 3rd Quarter, Chicken Pox 4th Quarter.	
Any Schools closed?	- - - -	Yes.
If so, for what disease?	- - - -	Measles, 5 schools, 9 departments, Whooping Cough, 1 school.
No. of Special Reports made under Art. 19 (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910?	- - - -	10
Bacteriological Examinations. No. and nature of specimens examined?	- - - -	176—Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Milk.
Arrangement (if any) made under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order 1910	- - - -	Free supply to poorer residents. This order was anticipated in this district for several years.
"The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 to 1909":—		
Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article 1 of the Regulations?	- - - -	Yes.
Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article 1 (3), a list of dwelling-houses the early inspection of which is desirable	- - - -	Yes.
Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Article 2. If so, what officer?	- - - -	Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector
Have the necessary books, forms, etc., for keeping required records been obtained	- - - -	Yes.
Action taken in 1913—		
No. of Dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act of 1909?	- - - -	32.
No. of Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation?	- - - -	2.
No. of Representations to Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders?	- - - -	2.
Do Closing Orders made?	- - - -	2.
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied without making closing orders?	- - - -	4
No. of dwelling houses put into a state of habitation after making closing orders?	- - - -	None
Dwelling houses demolished?	- - - -	None
General character of defects found to exist?	- - - -	Age, Dampness and General Dilapidations.
Is there a deficiency of housing accommodation? If so, where?	- - - -	Yes, in the poorer class of houses. Not specially in any part of the District.
Source of Water Supply.	- - - -	Wells and headings in the sandstone in eastern part of district.
What is its condition?	- - - -	Good.
Possibilities of contamination?	- - - -	Practically nil.
Is it subject to your inspection?	- - - -	Yes.
Is Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily?	- - - -	Yes.
How performed:—By Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses?	- - - -	Sanitary Authority.
How is Refuse disposed of?	- - - -	Tips.

Has Destructor been provided?	- - - -	No.
Sewage Disposal Works, Method of treatment?	- - - -	Septic tanks and Single (Bacterial) contact beds.
What is the character of the Drainage system?	- - - -	Good, practically the whole of the district is drained by gravity in sewers of Earthenware Socketted pipes.
Drain Testing, Flushing, &c.	- - - -	Periodical flushing of sewers and cleaning of manholes, drains tested by smoke if thought advisable.
Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams?	- - - -	Constant Inspection. No action taken.
Canal Boats: Number Inspected?	- - - -	None.
What is the condition of the Bakehouses?	- - - -	Good.
" " " Slaughterhouses?	- - - -	Fair.
Has a Public Abattoir been provided?	- - - -	Yes.
What is the condition of the Lodging Houses?	- - - -	Fair.
Are they Registered?	- - - -	Yes.
What is the Sanitary condition of the Schools?	- - - -	Good.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—are they periodically inspected?	- - - -	Yes.
What is their condition?	- - - -	Fair.
Have Regulations been made under the order of the L.G.B.?	- - - -	Yes.
Are they enforced?	- - - -	Yes.
Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow?	- - - -	800 cubic feet under Part II. of Regulations.
No. of Cowkeepers?	- - - -	20.
No. on Register?	- - - -	15.
No. of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)?	- - - -	14.
No. on Register?	- - - -	14.
Action taken (if any) as to tuberculous milk	- - - -	None
Food unfit for Human Consumption:—		
Amount seized?	- - - -	1 Whole pig and portions of 3 others, 1 whole beast.
No. of carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned for tuberculosis	- - - -	All except the beast.
No. of Legal Proceedings and result?	- - - -	None.
Department of Inspector of Nuisances—		
No. of Notices served?	- - - -	312.
Nuisances remedied?	- - - -	569.
No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result?	- - - -	None.
Closet Accommodation of the District—		
No. of Privy Middens?	- - - -	409.
Pail Closets?	- - - -	2731.
Fresh Water Closets?	- - - -	557.
Waste Water Closets?	- - - -	30.
No. of Privy Middens converted during 1913?	To W.C.'s 41. To Pails, &c. None.	
No. of Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s	- - - -	13.
Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion of either privies or pail closets or both? If so, how much?	- - - -	Yes. Half-cost of privies. P.H.A. [A] Act, 1907, s.c. 39-4.
Smoke—No. of Observations?	- - - -	12.
No. of legal proceedings taken and result	- - - -	None
What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour	- - - -	Not fixed
Has the Authority adopted—		
"The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890"?	- - - -	Yes.
"The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890"?	- - - -	Yes.
"The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907"?	- - - -	Yes.
"The Notification of Births Act, 1907"?	- - - -	No.
Has a Health Visitor been appointed?	- - - -	No—matter under consideration at end of year
Notable Sanitary improvements during 1913?	- - - -	Two New Public Elementary Schools built. Conversion of Privies, £1,000 authorized loan to complete. Plans prepared for erection of 30 houses under Town Planning Act. Row of new houses erected to replace 16 condemned in 1912. Town Planning Act inquiry held and permission granted to prepare scheme. Some older streets remade. One new and one enlarged public conveniences.
Chief Sanitary requirements of District?	1. Refuse Destructor if suitable tip is not obtainable. 2. Completion of Sewage scheme. 3. Periodic Disinfection of Schools. 4. Abolition of remaining Privy Middens. 5. Completion of all back streets. 6. Sanatorium for isolation of advanced tubercular cases	

